IN THIS NUMBER

A RECENT VISIT TO HAWAII

LATH HOUSE AND OTHER MATTERS

PARK FRONTAGE ALONG THE BEACHES

JUNE, 1928 TEN CENTS

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A Recent Visit to Hawaii

By J. W. Elliott

Recently we spent two days in Pasadena visiting the best gardens with the Superintendent of Parks, an old friend, as guide. The gardens of Pasadena are like the gardens of America generally, made for the street and it is rarely that a good garden can be seen from the street, but we found two that were finer than anything I thought could be found in California and finer than I thought possible to make in Southern California. I am very apt to speak of a fine garden as the most beautiful garden; that is, if it is the last beautiful garden I have seen, but these two gardens in Pasadena are certainly as beautiful as any I have ever seen. One is a Japanese garden in the Huntington Estate. This garden is as beautiful as a dream and occupies possibly ten or twelve acres. The Huntington Estate shows a rare combination of great wealth and good taste. There is also a unique garden in this estate of cacti and other desert plants. I am not a great admirer of cacti—they are bizarre and strange but the flowers have considerable beauty.

The other fine garden in Pasadena is one belonging to a Mr. Severance of Cleveland. This is seven acres in extent and was originally a live oak grove. In the rear of it there is a shallow valley to which has been added a swift running stream of water, the banks of which are as artistic a rockery as I have ever seen and the planting is very diversified and interesting, but the feature of the garden are the tree ferns which vary from four or five feet to fifteen or twenty feet high, and these under and among the live oaks make a most delightful effect. I saw at once that I could use a lot of tree ferns in my own garden most effectively and not being able to locate them in California I decided to go to Honolulu for them. One of my daughters had made arrangements to go with a party of ladies and so I secured passage on the same boat, the "City of Los Angeles," which we found to be a most comfortable ship. So that I could concentrate on the getting of the ferns, Mrs. Elliott went along. * * *

We reached Honolulu on the morning of a showery day—all days are showery there—and found waiting for us at the dock a lot of ugly old women who threw paper wreaths over our necks and welcomed us at two bits a welcome. The town and harbor are very beautiful as seen from the ship and the hotel at which we stopped—the Moana, we found very good and attractive. The newer hotel—The Royal Hawaiian—adjoining is very splendid and the grounds about it, some fifteen acres, are the finest hotel grounds I have ever seen and inquiry developed the fact that they were not laid out and planted by a professional but by an amateur—a retired business man, and surely this man has missed his vocation. The perfect work of this garden led me to look him up and I found that few professionals had his knowledge and taste. He sent me to see a garden that he had made for himself on the Island of Hawaii, in the mountains near the volcano, where he spends a few weeks during the hottest weather of the summer, and I shall speak of this garden again when we go to Hawaii and visit the volcano.

We hear a great deal of gush about the climate of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands generally, which are often spoken of as the Paradise Islands. They may be a Paradise for invalids and the anaemic, but it is only the San Diegans who really know what a Paradise is on this earth. Generally, for warm-blooded people the weather here is too warm and humid and I am told for two months in the summer the heat is almost unbearable, and a few days here makes one keenly appreciate the luxury of sleeping under blankets at night, with never a cold or unpleasant day. Tennyson knew his Point Loma when he wrote—"There falls not hail or rain or any snow, nor ever winds blow loudly, but lies rose-bowered, fair and happy."

Speaking of the climate of these islands, my fair secretary who is writing this letter quoted this saying: "The first few months you are here, you just sit on the bench and think—but after that you just SIT."

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there would be nothing left of this island—Oahu—going across the street to see. Really, this statement is somewhat exaggerated, as there are some fine views, but the native flora is extremely limited, monotonous and uninteresting, and not a tree fern on the island, which was what I came for. William Robinson, the great English authority, said to me fifty years ago that an artistic garden is the rarest thing in the world, and this statement is almost as true today as it was when he made it. But I think Honolulu can boast of perhaps as many as ten gardens that are truly artistic. This is a great number for a small city. Excepting Boston and Philadelphia, no city has so many. San Diego has perhaps five, and to make up this number lath houses will have to be included as gardens. The most artistic of these is the little garden of Mrs. Evans on Plumosa Way, a garden most admirable in design and detail—in many ways as beautiful as any I have ever seen.

I brought with me several letters of introduction—only one of which I have used and it was addressed to the head of the Agricultural Experiment Station here but who had left the Islands some time ago, but the Station honored the introduction and gave me all the help and information in its power. Among others they sent me to a Mr. McIntyre, Superintendent of the Damon Park and Garden. These very extensive and beautiful gardens are known as the Moana Loa Gardens. This estate of nine thousand acres has sixty acres of ornamental grounds and gardens which are open to the public at all times. * * * When I told Mr. McIntyre that I was in search of tree ferns, he sent me to a Miss Williams whom he said could get, pack and ship them. We found Miss Williams the most delightful incident of the entire trip. She knew three times more about plants and gardening than any woman I have ever met and with it she had a most charming personality. I asked her if she didn't wish to take a partner and she replied that she had refused several offers. Again I asked her—for business or for life, and she said both. "I wouldn't have a business partner as I wish to boss the job without interference—and I have no time to get married." She had attended the Swanley garden school in England for three years and then spent two years in the Orient studying gardening there. Two years ago she started a small nursery in Honolulu and is designing and planting gardens and doing a general nursery business and already making money. The only competition she has here are the small Japanese nurseries and these can be compared with the tin can nurseries of San Diego. She is importing plants for testing in Honolulu and expects Ceylon to be the greatest source of supply. I called on her at half past seven Sunday morning and after some garden gossip she volunteered to be our guide for the day—an offer that we gratefully accepted, and showed us before the day was over the finest gardens here. As I said before, they were very fine indeed. She also undertook to get all the tree ferns we wanted and pack and ship them, and many other plants that are not grown in Southern California and which I am hopeful can be grown.

The Royal Poincianni now in bloom is very effective, but not more so than the red flowering eucalyptus. Trees that are very lovely and commonly planted here are the so-called shower trees. There are pink showers—yellow showers and white showers. These are varieties of cassia. Two yellow varieties of this plant are commonly grown in Southern California. I do not know that the lovely varieties here can be grown in Southern California, but I am going to find out. The banyan trees have been planted a little about the city and there are a few magnificent specimens. One of the largest is in the Old Palace Grounds and my chauffeur said that seventy-five cars could be parked under it.

I brought a kodak movie picture camera with me and I find it adds immensely to the

interest of travel. I am getting a great many interesting pictures which I hope to show you when I come home. Perhaps the most interesting one is at the Aquarium. The Aquarium here is really very fine and some fish can be seen that they do not have in either Naples or San Francisco. The Aquarium is, of course, very dark and to get pictures at all it is necessary to have strong artificial light. One of the tanks contains two octopuses, or perhaps it is octopi. These devil fish are extremely sluggish and rarely move out of the dark corners of the tank, but when the strong light was thrown on them, each evidently thought that the other was going to put something over on it and it resulted in one of the finest fights I have ever seen. You will remember Victor Hugo's description of a terrific fight of a man with an octopus in his "Toilers of the Sea". I always thought this description was exaggerated, but the fight I witnessed convinced me that it was not. The octopuses fought with the greatest fury and kept it up until both were completely exhausted. One of them was minus a tentacle at the end of the fight. I haven't heard anything from the Management of the Aquarium—perhaps they will demand that I buy this octopus a wooden tentacle, or perhaps a rubber one would be better. The Chinese are very fond of eating the devil fish and the Chinese butcher shops in San Francisco are full of it. I was induced to try it once in Rome where it was highly recommended as a delicacy, but after eating it I had the impression that the owner of the restaurant had a stock of old motor tires which he wished to use up. I also got pictures of Hula dancers, water buffalo and numerous gardens.

We have been flooded with Hawaiian music ever since we arrived. The band was waiting for us at the dock playing and we get it at the hotel whenever an opportunity offers. If we go out on conducted sightseeing trips with several cars and stop to see anything the drivers all get off, produce instruments from somewhere and give us a Hawaiian concert. A little of Hawaiian music is delightful, but a little of it goes a long way for it is monotonous and unduly sweet.

I have lived in Honolulu, man and boy, for five days but I am not giving my opinion of it as final. I may modify it in the coming years but in making up the opinion I have been ably assisted by the driver of our car who was born and raised here and has never been off the Island. When anything was not obvious to the naked eye he could tell us all about it and I don't think over ninety-five per cent of his statements were incorrect.

* * * *

Speaking of travel, I wonder why the great majority of people do. With a few exceptions, the people on our boat coming over could find as much to interest them at Mission Beach or would on a trip around the world. Certainly the "Dumb Lizzies" of the middle-west were well represented (see article under this title written by an English authoress in the current number of Harper's Magzine). In using this designation she does not refer to women alone, but included the people of both sexes all over the United States who block all cultural progress.

We have had enough of Honolulu, so let us take the boat for Hilo and the Island of Hawaii, where I am told I can get all the tree ferns I want. For several miles the boat runs very closely to the coast of this island and the scenery lies spread out before us and it is beautiful and interesting. On the whole the island is ten times more beautiful than Oahu. For several miles the coast is perpendicular cliffs said to be 1000 to 1800 feet high, and during this, the rainy season, there are innumerable waterfalls which disappear when dry season comes. Once we saw similar waterfalls when we were motoring in Switzerland. We stopped over night at the summit of Saint Gothard Pass. In the morning the sun was shining brightly. below us on the mountain there was apparently a very dense fog but early in the day we got below this fog and found that we were in a terrific rain storm. We were on our way to Lake Como and ran through a valley for some distance. On one side of the valley were precipitous cliffs and quite large waterfalls were coming over them at an average of perhaps one hundred feet apart, but these cliffs were so high that we may have been deceived.

After we passed Hawaiian Cliffs we came to an agricultural district where the most beautiful landscapes spread out before us. This district was principally sugar cane fields and the picturesque mills and homes that go with them. Arriving at Hilo we were loaded on a little train of three open cars and taken to see the extremely picturesque coast. with many deep canyons and rivers flowing through them and some waterfalls and of course accompanied all the time with Hawaiian music and some dancing. This music was made by three rather pretty Hawaiian girls and I must say the native people are quite attractive in appearance—good features, of marked intelligence.

We arrived in Hilo on the first of May which was Lei Day, and I suppose also May Day, and every man, woman and child wore a lei; the women around their necks and men wore then as hat bands. At the bank there was lei competition and numerous prizes

(Continued on Page 14)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

PARK FRONTAGE ALONG THE OCEAN BEACHES

By J. G. Morley

For several years the question of access to the beaches has been more or less before the public; not only in San Diego City and County but in other counties of the state that front on the Pacific Ocean.

In several cities and towns, the ocean frontage available is gradually being acquired by private interests; thereby excluding the general public from its use. The City of San Diego is in a more fortunate position, as there are many miles that will always be free to the public. In this connection, it is fortunate indeed; that in the San Diego Park System there is approximately five miles along the ocean under the control of the Board of Park Commissioners, commencing at the south boundary of Sunset Cliffs, or Spalding Park as it is now called, and with frequent intervals stretching along the coast to the northerly city limits beyond Torrey Pines Park.

Some of these areas comprise large acreage, such as Torrey Pines Park and the additions both north and south, approximately 900 acres in extent. The frontage along the ocean on this property is very diversified in character. Commencing at the north, adjacent to the Santa Fe Railway and running south 3500 feet to Miss Ellen Scripps' property, there is a very fine beach for bathing and fishing,—in fact, this area is one of the best on the coast for surf fishing, and many fishermen enjoy the sport during the season.

Leaving this portion of the park system, we come to the Torrey Pines Park and its additions of nearly three miles along the ocean; this area is very rugged; high cliffs and deep canyons reach down to high tide line, making the beach accessible only during low tide. Fishing is one of the favorite pastimes at this location; also gathering of mussels from the mussel rocks which are located in this area. From here to La Jolla, a distance of three miles, the frontage is owned by the State and by private interests. Commencing again near the La Jolla Caves, the beach frontage to Palomar Street, the majority of the area is in the park system; this property includes the Ellen Scripps Park of five acres, formerly known as La Jolla Park. Here is located the cove, a safe and popular place for swimming and bathing. The balance of the property consists of a narrow strip above high tide line, very picturesque with indentations and many large rocks and a favorite place for abalone fishing, during the season.

Leaving La Jolla, we come to Pacific Beach, where a new addition comprising about fifteen acres with an ocean frontage of 4200 feet is about to be donated to the park system by public-spirited citizens of Pacific Beach. The acquisition of this tract is favored by the Board of Park Commissioners for acceptance by the City Council. This is a very fine piece of property and will be a welcome addition to the already extensive park frontage along the ocean.

At Ocean Beach, there is a small block of about 300 feet frontage in the park system. From there about two miles south, we come to Spalding Park, formerly known as Sunset Cliffs. Commencing adjacent to Point Loma Avenue south to Ladera Street, approximately 6500 feet along the ocean front on the west and parallel to Sunset Cliffs Boulevard on the east, the coast line along the property is very rugged and picturesque, and is a very popular place for visitors who enjoy the scenic beauties of this lovely coast line.

All of these properties, with the exception of the Ellen Scripps park at La Jolla, are in their natural state and should be so maintained, with the exception where wide areas are above the coast line, landscape improvements may be carried out to add to the beauty and picturesque character of these properties for the public welfare.

JUNE WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

By Dean Blake

With June the dry season begins in Southern California. In fact, the outstanding weather feature of the month is the total absence of storms or strong winds. The amount of rainfall is neglible, never more than light showers, and is so infrequently recorded that many Junes pass without even a trace of precipitation.

During the month high temperatures occur more regularly in the great interior valleys, and, as a result, the morning and evening cloudiness along the coast becomes an established thing. In consequence, the temperature range is small and the change from day to day little. Readings below 50 degrees have never been made in San Diego, and 90 degrees has been passed but six times in the past 57 years.

The average maximum temperature is 69 degrees and the average minimum 59 degrees. Sunshine is ample, 62 per cent, and the relative humidity high, 80 per cent. There is an average of 5 cloudy days, 11 partly cloudy days and 14 clear days.

The June and July Gardens

THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch

At this time of year particularly, the successful gardener must be very much on the alert to combat all garden pests. This means close watching of your plants and quick action, on your part, when you find anything wrong.

In cases of mildew and rust, it usually pays to act before the plants are affected and so prevent the trouble. In other words, with plants like hollyhocks, delphiniums, snapdragons and others that are subject to mildew or rust, it is best to spray with sulphur, Bordeaux mixture, Qua-Sul or any good fungicide while the plants are still young and clean and, by this means, prevent them from becoming affected. Otherwise, unless one is very observant, the disease may be quite bad before you detect it and it may be very difficult to stop.

The two worst "beasts of prey" are, of course, Snails and Slugs. Fortunately, they are not hard to vanquish if you "take time by the forelock" and use Calcium Arsenate and bran or Snarol. These are both excellent cures for these pests. They can be bought in large or small quantities, with full printed directions for use.

For most chewing insects use Arsenate of Lead according to directions on container and for aphis and thrips use Black Leaf "40".

It is now coming to the time of year when you can successfully combat scale insects with Volck, which is also good for mealy bug and red spider. Volck is an oil spray which makes a capital vehicle for other sprays like Black Leaf "40" and Arsenate of Lead. By mixing them together, you get a combination spray which pretty nearly puts the "Kibosh" on all enemies of plant life and saves you the trouble of using two or three separate sprays, another advantage being that, owing to Volck being an oil spray, the combination lasts much longer on the foliage.

In addition to thorough irrigation, followed by thorough cultivation, leaving a fine surface, it is well to stimulate growth of your plants by using a little blood and bone around the roots, well mixed in the soil. Bac-Sul will also help to keep the soil clean and your plants free from mildew. It is also a soil builder and helps to break up the heavy soils. Sulphate of Ammonia is a great leaf forcer, but must be used with great care and in small quantities. All these commodities can be bought in small quantities, so that one does not have to buy more than is necessary.

Remember when watering the garden that this year it has been "a long time between drinks" and we are not likely to get another good rain before next winter. So make sure that which ever way you water, either by sprinkler or furrow, that the moisture gets well down into the subsoil.

Continue planting seed of Asters and Zinnias for late summer and fall blooming and, of course, set out plants of these two favorites also. June is a good month for Chrysanthemum planting. The pompon types are very popular this year, they are so dainty for bouquets and garden effect. The pinks, whites, yellows and bronze seem to be the favorite colors.

Don't forget to stimulate and disbud the dahlias. Groz-It or pulverized sheep manure is fine or, if you have already used enough animal fertilizer, try a little blood and bone. Be careful of the fibrous roots and don't cultivate too near the dahlia plants. Look out for thrips and aphis; Black Leaf "40" is a good spray to use.

Plant seeds of Canterbury Bells, and Stocks for next year's blooming and set out plants of Pentstemon, African Marigolds, Verbena, Delphinium, Petunias and many others.

Set out a border or a few clumps of Gerberas or Transvaal Daisies and be rewarded by having some of the prettiest cut flowers you ever had, to say nothing of their value in the garden. Rather contrary to the general impression, they quickly respond to good treatment and bloom most of the year.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

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EDITORIAL

BLIGHT OF ROSES: The Editor has been asked to explain why rose buds sometimes blight, the proviso being made, if he can give any answer other than "total depravity". The reply must depend somewhat upon what is meant by blight. One grower might refer to blight as the effect of white powdery mildew and another might have reference to the blasting and disfigurement of the tips of petals as they break from the buds.

Mildew is apt to be very prevalent in our cool coast climate, particularly after the middle of April and during May and June. It is not a disease that is very easy of control on all varieties of roses some of which are much more subject to infection than others. The best that can be done along the coast is to spray the plants in the spring after pruning and before growth begins with strong lime sulphur solution. Prunings and fallen leaves should be gathered up and burned. After the foliage is out and before the disease appears, begin to dust with a mixture of dry ground sulphur and arsenate of lead, 9 parts of the former to 1 part of the latter. The finely ground dusting sulphurs are probably superior to the flowers of sulphur for this purpose. The addition of arsenate of lead helps to keep the sulphur from lumping and also aids in controlling insects preying upon roses. Near the coast it is possible that, in the early spring, sulphur will not be effective, as it will not fume unless the temperature is from 70 to 75 degrees F. Inland a few miles it is a thoroughly satisfactory remedy and preventive if applied every 10 to 14 days throughout the spring and summer.

Very close to the coast wet sprays of Bordeaux mixture or weak lime-sulphur (1 part l. s. to 35 parts of water) will have to be used in place of the dry sulphur, but they have the disadvantage of staining the foliage. For this reason another material, ammoniacal copper carbonate, is sometimes used instead. The method of making a small quantity of this solution is as follows,—moisten one-fourth ounce of copper carbonate with a little water to make a paste. To this slowly add 4 tablespoonfuls of strong ammonia, stirring constantly until the carbonate is entirely dissolved. To avoid the strong fumes of ammonia the latter can be diluted to several times its volume when being mixed with the copper carbonate. Then increase the total volume with water to make 2 gallons of spray. Sprinkling or irrigating roses should be avoided on dark days or in the evening.

To repeat, the complete control of mildew along the coast during the spring months is difficult. Inland as far as Lemon Grove or La Mesa it is an entirely different problem as it is not only less active but easier to check.

The blasting of flower buds where mildew is not present is the result of weather irregularities. The injuries caused by the attack of certain insects, particularly aphids and cucumber beetles, accentuates this condition. Foggy damp nights followed by hot sunshiny days produce blasted buds. It is true there have been only a few hot days during the past six weeks but night fogs have been general and an occasional hot day with bright sunshine following such nights, would certainly be hard on rose buds. When weather conditions become more normal roses should behave likewise.

The Editor is aware that the above may not be a very clear cut explanation of the blighting of rose buds but it is the best he can give. Our Southern California climate, especially along the coast, is wonderfully fine in winter, summer and fall, but in the spring it is occasionally hard on certain flowers.

ANNUAL MEETING: The twenty-first birthday party of the Floral Association is scheduled to be celebrated on Tuesday evening, the 19th, in the Floral Building, Balboa Park. The annual election of officers will also be held at the same time. The program arranged for the meeting is varied and interesting. A number of those who were instrumental in organizing the Association and who have faithfully supported it all these years will be present. It is earnestly hoped by the Committee in charge of arrangements that a very large attendance of friends and members of the Association may be present to celebrate the occasion of the Association attaining its majority.

MAY MEETING

The San Diego Floral Association held its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, May 15th. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Greer, who after giving a brief report on the Flower Show held in April, introduced Miss Sullivan, who spoke briefly in behalf of the Civic Symphony Orchestra Association. This is an organization which deserves the support of all loyal San Diegans. The various clubs of the city are sponsoring it and have undertaken to dispose of tickets. All members of the Floral Association who wish tickets can secure them from either Mrs. Greer, the president, or Miss Sinclair, the secretary.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Theodore Payne of Los Angeles, who gave a very interesting talk illustrated with beautiful colored pictures on "Native Plants and Shrubs". At the close of his talk the meeting adjourned and those present were served delicious refreshments by the house committee.

W. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs. Frank Hobbs, San Diego.

Mrs. G. H. Kesten, San Diego.

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Mrs. Jerabek, San Diego.

Mrs. W. H. Wilson, San Diego.

Helen Leffert, National City.

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FINANCIAL REPORT OF APRIL, 1928, FLOWER SHOW

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	$278.00
Gate Receipts	$621.25
Expenses	278.00
Balance	$343.25

CHULA VISTA FLOWER SHOW

Chula Vista has just closed its eighth annual Community Flower Show. The flattering notices in the newspapers following it have been well deserved.

It was the most attractive flower show the city of "Beautiful View" has ever held. The community spirit in Chula Vista expresses itself in the great individual interest, each one enters in the exhibits and arrangements, and their willingness to plan and work for it. We know what all the grown-ups are saying about the show, and the following side lights came from the youngsters—the anxious groups, first in, to get the judges decision on the school baskets entered from first grade up. Janett—"Yes, our room entered a basket but,"—with very great disgust—"we didn't get a ribbon." But Janett did get a ribbon on Sweet Peas. Janett. talking big. "Yes, I know the lady at the head of it. She got us to carry benches this morning. I worked like a slave and she never gave me a thing." Janett carried two benches. Little Mary, "Oh Lady, my name's gone fromy my exhibit; somebody's taken it," and lady is led up to investigate, and procure a new card to put in front of the little half open rose bud.

Johnny, "Gee, those judges don't know much, why there were roses there bigger than saucers and they gave the first prize to a measly little one." No admission is charged and grown-ups and children wander in and out the two days of the show. The children will run the flower shows a few years later, and they are learning.

A new feature this year was the growing gardens on fifty foot lots judged the day before the Flower Show. It proved popular and the Committee intend to enlarge upon that

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Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

RECENT GARDEN VISITS

By K. O. Sessions

On a recent short trip to Los Angeles Mrs. J. H. Bullard's garden was visited and her rock garden development and collection of Cacti, Aloes, Semper Vivums, Sedums, Agaves and many other interesting sorts, a work of four years, was certainly a success.

Her lath house plants were mostly fine and well developed specimen plants. The phylocacti of many sorts showed a variety of very beautiful blooms and the rhypsalis plants were curious indeed. She is a very ingenious and industrious grower. Her grafted Cacti were very fine specimens and they prove that we have a lot to learn and plenty of work ahead of us to cultivate those beauties and add attractiveness to our lath houses and porches. The Eastern plant enthusiasts would be overjoyed at such specimens to be cared for in their own homes. Mrs. Bullard has a stray corner devoted to native California bulbs and she showed me several varieties in bloom there, which I had never seen excepting in books. It made me realize how much beauty I have neglected.

To my surprise she had generous clumps of Bletia hyacinthiana growing in half shade and full sun as well. This is that pretty ground orchid that blooms in March. There are many other varieties of this genus worthy of trial. In a very shady section she had a well developed patch of Lily of the Valley, however, it was several years old—but such choice gems are worth waiting for.

Mrs. J. M. Tool on West Robinson Street of this city has also succeeded with a similar patch. Why not a "Lily of the Valley Club?"

Dr. and Mrs. Bullard drove me to Mr. Theodore Payne's Nursery where her hybrid Watsonias were in full bloom in many rows, in the separate colors and sorts—some 25, all labeled. The entire display was fine and the variety "San Diego" is a choice salmon color and a good sized flower and worthy of our pride and cultivation. Every garden here should have a clump and Balboa Park as well. Mrs. Bullard has been the pioneer in the hybridizing of this bulb from South Africa.

At San Fernando Dr. Houghton has a good sized collection of the Watsonias and shows some with an increase of petals—but they are no more attractive than the type form though an interesting break in the flower development.

My visit led me to Santa Barbara, there I met Mr. E. O. Orpet; Superintendent of that City's Parks and he gave me a delightful trip to gardens and nurseries. At the Hillside Park of Santa Barbara there are planted many choice and interesting plants, so it is a collection worthy of attention and the planting plan was very pleasing to me. Mr. Orpet is growing a good sized collection of Mrs. Bullard's Watsonias for a New York bulb firm. The most striking, new and very desirable plant found there is the Hesperaloe Englemanni, from Texas. A rather poor looking, thin, Yucca like plant, but with such a generous and glorious bloom from 3 to 6 feet in height in great sprays of choice ruby red color and the plant is in bloom for many months. I wanted 50 plants but bought only four.

Mr. Orpet is specializing in his home garden with succulents—but without Cacti.

Mr. Arthur Ross has established a Nursery on the main North highway and his specialty is choice potted plants. He has made a good start for so short a time.

Mr. W. M. Cole, well known horticulturist, is located in Santa Barbara but has decided to transfer his nursery and cut flower interest to his nephew and come back to San Diego to live. He will be a very welcome member to our Association.

At Ventura a visit was made with Mr. and Mrs. Alpin of the La Floreia cut flower shop and garden. There we saw a charming dwarf tritoma gracilis and their fine collection of hybrid Gerberas; also several novelties for cut flowers and a new yellow immortelle.

I was driven to Santa Barbara by that good garden enthusiast Miss T. H. Graham of Sierra Madre and the return route via the charming Ojai Valley. A call on Mr. Highsmith in charge of the Horticultural interest of the Libbey Estate, was interesting.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES BECOMING INCREASINGLY POPULAR

Japanese flowering cherries, first introduced into the United States in 1862 and now established throughout the eastern part of the country, have become of increasing interest during the last 10 years, according to Paul Russell, assistant botanist in the United States Department of Agriculture, and more than a dozen nurseries are offering from 1 to 10 of the best varieties. The department has no trees available for distribution.

Mr. Russell has just completed a history of the introduction of these trees and a description of the numerous varieties, their culture, propagation, and adaptation. The publication is known as Circulars 31-C, ('Japanese Flowering Cherries".

Probably the best known and most popular collection of flowering cherries is that in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., says Mr. Rus-

sell. In 1912. through the generosity of the city of Tokyo, Japan, nearly 2,000 trees, including the best varieties known to Japanese horticulturists, were presented to the city of Washington and planted in Potomac Park. The earliest flowering variety of this collection, the Yoshino, which encircles the Tidal Basin with nearly 1000 trees, bursts into bloom usually late in March or early in April. The other 11 varieties growing along the East and West Drives open their flowers in rapid succession about the time the Yoshino has ceased blooming, making a continuous display for more than a month.

The largest varietal collection of these cherries has been assembled at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and an excellent collection is also maintained at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y. Of the more than 100 varieties recognized by Japanese horticulturists, 40 are listed as growing at the Arnold Arboretum.

At the present time, Mr. Russell says, it is known that these cherries can be grown satisfactorily throughout the Eastern States generally, with the exception of the far South and extreme North, where sufficient tests have not yet been made. They do well on the Pacific Coast, from Central California to Washington. In general, it may be said that the flowering cherries can be grown throughout the same areas as the peach, and even somewhat farther north.

A number of important varieties are described as to flowering habits. Of these Mr. Russell holds that one of the most attractive varieties is the pendulous form known to some nurserymen as the Rosebud cherry. It is a single-pink sort and blooms at the same time or even earlier than the forsythias Individual trees sometimes reach a height of 35 feet or more.

A copy of the circular may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washingon, D. C.

CONTROL OF ROSE DISEASES EXPLAINED IN NEW BULLETIN

Descriptions and symptoms of the more common fungous and bacterial diseases of roses with directions for control and prevention are offered to amateur and professional rose growers in Farmers' Bulletin 1547-F, "Rose Diseases; Their Causes and Control," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Alma M. Waterman of the Bureau of Plant Industry explains that rose diseases fall into two general classifications, those due to improper or imperfectly adjusted conditions of growth and those due to parasitic infection, usually by fungous growths.

"Plants grown successfully in one locality under certain climatic conditions of climate and soil may fail completely under the different climatic and soil conditions of another locality. Therefore," the author writes, "if roses are to be grown out of doors, varieties should be chosen which are adapted to the climate and the soil." Overabundance or lack of water, light, air or proper food in the form of fertilizers may result in a poor root system, tender or discolored foliage, buds which fail to mature, or imperfect, weak-stemmed blossoms. As a general rule the experience of neighboring rose growers is the best guide as to varieties that may be expected to thrive. Introduction of new varieties must be considered more or less in the nature of experiment.

The most generally recognized leaf diseases listed in the bulletin are powdery mildew, black spot, rust, and leaf spot. The stem diseases considered are stem canker, brand canker, brown canker, cane blight, crown canker, graft canker, and crown gall. Of blossom blight comparatively little is known, and the control measure advised is the cutting and burning of all infected blossoms.

Cutting and burning of diseased parts are generally desirable in connection with all control measures, but the booklet prescribes the particular dust treatments or sprays which have proved most satisfactory in controlling the diseases. Control of crown canker is more difficult than some of the other fungous diseases because the organism lives in the soil as well as in the plant tissues.

This bulletin is confined strictly to plant diseases and does not deal with the insect enemies of roses, which are considered in Farmers' Bulletin 1495, "Insect Enemies of the Flower Garden". Either or both may be procured upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

TRIP TO SAN JACINTO PEAK

All arrangements have been completed for the trip to San Jacinto Peak, Riverside County, and the date set for July 7th and 8th. It was found necessary to change to this date to conform to the program of the National Parks Conference, to give the visiting Park Survey members an opportunity to make the trip and visit the proposed Southern California State Park in the San Jacinto Mountains.

A sub-committee of five appointed from the permanent County Parks Committee have

been working on the plans for this trip for several months, and final details were worked out and plan adopted at a meeting held at Idyllwild yesterday in conjunction with the County Board of Forestry.

The committee have secured approximately one hundred saddle and pack horses to take care of the official party, the trip to be for two days, leaving Idyllwild the morning of the 7th, and returning the afternoon of the 8th, going up over the Tahquitz Trail. The party will be divided into three units of from twenty-five to thirty-five each under the direct supervision of experienced guides, some of whom have spent practically their entire lives in this work, one who will be Norman Farrar, for twenty years a guide in the Sierra and Rocky Mountains and who has recently come to the San Jacinto Mountains from the Tonto Basin, made famous by Zane Gray.

The pack train will leave Idyllwild early the morning of Saturday, the 7th. arriving at Hidden Lake at an elevation of about nine thousand feet, about 2:00 P. M., where a stop will be made and suitable entertainment will be provided by the committee. From the edge of Hidden Lake you look down onto the floor of the Coachella Valley almost perpendicularly from a height twice that of Yosemite's Glacier Point. After a rest here proceeding to Round Valley, which will take about an hour, to an elevation of nine thousand eight hundred feet, and in this beautiful spot the company will spend the afternoon and night.

The committee have also arranged to have all necessary bedding, food, etc., packed in the day before and when the company arrives they will find the cooks have prepared a plentiful repast.

In the party will be representatives from Southern California newspapers, from Transportation companies, from various Chambers of Commerce, Forestry Boards, State and Federal Forest Officials, business men and ladies from Southern California.

The trip has been figured on an actual cost basis of 7.50 per day which includes saddle horses, pack horses, meals. bedding, guides, horse wranglers, and entertainment.

Make your reservations at once for this trip with Emerson of Idyllwild, Smith of the San Jacinto Golf Club, Elliot of Keen Camp, or Chairman of the County Board of Forestry, Lerner Building, Riverside, California.

TREE PLANTING IN KENT

Three hundred young trees. from two to three inches in diameter, were planted along the streets of Kent, Ohio, on Arbor Day, April 27, through the generosity of Congressman Martin L. Davey.

This is part of a systematic planting begun five years ago for the purpose of beautifying Kent and making it a city of shade trees. When this year's work is completed nearly 1000 trees will have been planted. The planting will continue year by year until the entire city is covered.

Congressman Davey has donated not only the trees, but also the services of tree surgeons of the Davey Tree Expert Co. in planting them. The tree surgeons have removed dangerous trees, and have braced, cabled, pruned and fed others, according to their need.

The varieties planted are maples, elms, pin oaks, oriental planes and lindens, which are considered the best street trees for the northern Ohio climate.

A complete tree census of the city has been taken, so that the planting can proceed in a systematic and harmonious way. Kent has a good normal growth of street trees, but Congressman Davey's plan is designed to make it one of the best in Ohio.

INTERESTING TREES

At Honolulu I saw a Lagunaria Pattersoni over three feet in diameter and fifty to seventy feet tall. This tree and the Araucaria excelsa are both natives of Norfolk Island which is one thousand miles east of Australia and both these trees will flourish near our sea coast and grow erect. These trees grow well in San Diego.

NOT TOO LATE FOR PLANTING IN SAN DIEGO

(San Diego Union)

Seed planting is at its lowest ebb during June and July. Only a few can be sown but that does not mean that those few will not do well.

The moisture has to be watched but birds and snails do not commit such ravages as earlier in the season.

June is not too late for planting asters and zinnias. They will give very satisfactory late flowers and the increased heat is no drawback if they have plenty of water.

Neither is June too late for planting gladiolus bulbs if good ones are obtained. Glads now are blooming in full glory. Bulbs put in now will do the same three months later.

This month is ideal for putting in a lot crop of vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers,

egg plant, squash and corn. Plants had better be obtained for the first three instead of seeds.

Plan Winter Flowers

The first of preparations for winter flowers can be started now. A flat of cinerarias may be sown and the early flowering sweet pea bed selected and fertilizing begun. Bone meal, humus, and manure are scattered over and mixed in. Cinerarias have much more value if allowed to lay in the soil a while before the planting of the seeds.

Shrubs and trees balled or in cans can be set out in June just as well as any other time. If oranges, lemons, grapefruit and avocados are being planned for, the warm month is the best time to set them out.

A few timely suggestions for San Diego gardens are given below:

Flower Seeds

(In open ground only where careful irrigation is possible.)

African marigold, bachelor button, calliopsis, candytuft, early flowering cosmos, gaillardia. nasturtium, night blooming stock, nicotiana, ornamental grasses, portulaca, salpiglossis, sunflower, sweet sultan, zinnia.

Flower Seeds

(In seed boxes where protection from strong sunlight is possible.)

African marigold, aster, begonia, carnation, dahlia, gaillardia, gerbera, penstemon, petunia, salpiglossis, zinnia.

Flower Plants

African marigold, aster, bachelor button, carnation, chrysanthemum, coreopsis, gaillardia, gerbera, heliotrope, larkspur, lobelia, penstemon, petunia, phlox, salpiglossis, salvia, scabiosa, zinnia.

Vegetable Seeds

(In open ground.)

Beans (all bush and pole, including limas), beet, cantaloupe, carrot, corn, cucumber, okra, pumpkin, radish, bush squash, watermelon.

Vegetable Plants

Eggplant, herbs (catnip, parsley, thyme, marjoram), pepper, tomato, sweet potato.

Novelties

Marglobe tomato. ice cream watermelon, anagalous, Jersey Gem viola.

PAPER-MULCH TESTS SHOW FAVORABLE RESPONSE BY MANY CROP PLANTS

Paper of the type used as a mulch in pineapple production in Hawaii has been found to be applicable also to a wide variety of crop plants in the eastern United States, according to Dr. L. H. Flint, physiologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has recently completed four years' study of the possibilities of paper mulch and its effect on plant growth. Increased yield and growth have been secured by the use of impervious-paper mulch with such common garden crops as corn, beets, carrots, green beans, squashes, and others. In many instances the yield was from one and one-half to three times as great as from unmulched crops.

The results of the experimental work are presented in Technical Bulletin 75-T, "Crop-Plant Stimulation with Paper Mulch," just published by the department. On the basis of the plot tests thus far made, the use of paper mulch, says Doctor Flint, in addition to increasing yields. eliminates all weeding between rows, facilitates weeding between plants in the row, and does away with the necessity for cultivation. In certain crops further advantages reported are increased germination which results in greater yields, a marked hastening of maturity, and a superior crop product in point of size, quality, and cleanliness.

The type of paper used in these trials—the heavy, asphalt-saturated and coated thermogen—was especially designed to withstand the weathering of the three to five years' duration of the pineapple plantation. It seems possible, says Doctor Flint, that a less durable paper may be cheaper and as satisfactory over a short period. The extent to which paper mulch will find a place in gardening and agriculture can be determined, he says, only through wide individual experimentations. The practical use of paper mulch will depend largely on its economy as affected by the labor requirements, the markets, the particular crops concerned, and climatic conditions.

Various mulching papers are being studied by the department at the Arlington Experiment Farm and elsewhere to find a cheaper paper that will be satisfactory under varied soil and seasonal conditions.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GARDEN TRAGEDY

A Coldwater citizen saw his neighbor digging in the garden, the Western Star relates. "What're you burying in that hole?" the man called over. "Just replanting some seeds," answered the digger. "Seeds?" echoed the first coming closer, "that looks like one of my hens." "So it is," responded the gardener, continuing his digging, "the seeds are inside."

LATH HOUSE AND OTHER MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson

I am asking the Chief to alter the heading of my monthly outpourings to read as above; because it does not seem fair that I should be confined in the Lathhouse while he wanders at will all over the county and out of it even.

The season is definitely dry, our fearless Mr. Blake boldly tells us that the first four months of this year were the driest on record, and I take his word before that of the numerous weather sharks who keep all records in their heads, and the ground where unirrigated is as dry as a bone. This statement is set forth with no unholy glee, but because it illustrates the practicality of the lathhouse which, area for area, can now be cared for with less water and nerve expenditure than a lawn. The Begonia, which is the lathhouse plant par excellence, roots only in the first foot of ground and does not require deep irrigation, it can be most successfully grown with hand sprinkling, in fact this is the accepted method as the moisture is needed right near the surface and atmospheric moisture must go with it. This is not what I had in mind to say for I was full of an experiment I have been making with roses in redwood boxes and begonias, etc., in pots plunged in the material shed from cypress trees under Abyssinian Bananas. This experiment is out of doors, the Bananas form an oval and the forty-seven rose boxes are in three rows inside it. By liberal measurement these roses can be thoroughly wet with fifty gallons costing one cent and a quarter of an hour. To at all adequately wet up a ground bed of the same number of bushes will take ten times as much water and with the dry ground surrounding it, it will dry out very nearly as quickly as the boxes. Fertilising, spraying, etc.. in fact all operations have been much easier with the boxed roses and I have had much finer blooms. The theory of the pots plunged in the cypress material is that the latter will hold moisture, give ventilation and not encourage root action from below. This is as far as I dare go in this article except to say that here we may find the reason for the large use of potted material in the Spanish gardens and also for those raised beds which were a feature round so many palms and trees in our own Mission or Spanish days. Such a treatment is used back of the old ranch house on the Rancho Santa Fe.

The professional people seem to have discovered my lathhouse during the last two months and among them came D. W. Coolidge of the Rare Plant Gardens, Pasadena, and just this past week I have read of his sudden death. He will be very much missed, because besides being a garnerer of rare plants from all over the earth, he was a refreshing personality, I can see him now bubbling over with enthusiasm over his I. X. L. rose stock and the Totem Pole roses. Going round the lathhouse he saw the Asparagus which I have been calling the Rosecroft Asparagus, and he asked, "What do you call that Asparagus," and I replied the Rosecroft, then he came back, what right have you to do that, I had that twenty years ago from a priest at Santa Barbara who called it something like Friar's Curse. Then I told him how it came to Rosecroft by way of seed snitched in the conservatory at Golden Gate, San Francisco, and that when John McLaren saw it growing down here he denied ever having anything like it, and said it must be a new seedling. At least a dozen people have said they knew this Asparagus and would send me the name and no one of them ever has, and it should be observed that Mr. Coolidge never gave it a name. I have also been told that a nurseryman. name unknown, had it, he claimed, as an importation from Germany, but this importation was at least ten years after I grew it from seed at Rosecroft. Now what can I do but continue to call it the Rosecroft with this mental reservation that the name shall yield to any other presented with proper credentials.

While on Asparagus it might be well to say that the kind that goes dormant in summer and blooms about Christmas very filmy and pendant is unquestionably Crispa, though it has been known for years as Scandens and was identified for me at Washington as Scandens. It is a native of Africa and was hailed as a relative by a lady visiting from there. I mentioned this at greater length a few months ago but these later happenings seemed to call for a reiteration.

This year has been what Streptocarpus like. This African primrose is now coming into full bloom both in the ground and in pots in an amazing variety of colors, reds, pinks, mauves, blues, whites, etc., and the flowers are very large and many to a plant. By advice of the before mentioned lady from their native land, they come from Africa, I revised my technic. I got them in the ground and plunged in the ground where potted, and have them shaded by sheeting. I keep them wet and overhead sprinkle almost every night. Also I give Floranid every two weeks, they seem to be gross feeders. The foliage is much the best I have had. I am sure these could be used

very acceptably in shaded places and among ferns in rockeries. They also are good for cut flowers although seeming so delicate.

From now on the tuberous will dominate the lathhouse, though the past few weeks have been slow with them. The Lloydii or hanging basket type should get into the baskets before they grow too large or they won't fit themselves in, they should go in before the growths come over. In many cases a big tuber will push two or three shoots so strongly that they are too stiff to take a pendant form and these are doomed to break off unless cut back. Prune back to a couple of joints. If desired they can be staked and grown as pot plants making very handsome specimens. Warning against overpotting must be again emphasised. shift only two sizes and don't shift at all till roots show all around the ball of earth. If shoots get droopy and the foliage loses color it indicates a rotting tuber, throw such away. The cause may be lack of drainage. too rich a soil, too much water, too little light, but whatever the cause there is no remedy and why should one expect one hundred per cent success all the time.

I have been asked both by word of mouth and letter what to do for green fly on Begoinas. I have presumed that the green fly is aphis and given our formula, Volck according to directions with one tablespoonful of Black Leaf 40 to the gallon. This we use through a compressed air sprayer, the hand squirter is both inefficient and wearing, and do not find it injures blooms or the most tender seedlings, but it settles the aphis. This is not applied when the sun is on the plants nor when they are in need of watering. Suspect aphis whenever you discover leaves curling and then spray everything, not just the plant with the curled leaf. I have been told of absolute tragedies following the use of our formula, and I am loth to say anything any more about spraying or fertilising, either I am dumb and my speech merely disguises my meaning or else my directions are ignored. Lately I have recommended the fertiliser, Floranid and two people have come back to me with tales of death and suffering in their plant families. I am using it and have used it almost every day somewhere on all kinds of plants even small seedlings in flats with uniformly excellent result, but this is to give notice like the seedsmen do, that you take my advice at your own risk, it carries no guarantee as to fertility or results of any kind, and if you don't want it that way you don't have to return it. just throw it away. In justice to the stuff I will say that the introduction to me of Floranid means the ability to carry stuff over another year without repotting.

JUNE MEETING

The annual meeting of the Floral Association will be held in the Floral Building Tuesday evening June 19th at 7:30 p. m. Short reports will be given by retiring officers and election of Directors for the coming year will take place. There will be various talks on subjects of interest to all. Special music and refreshments. All members are urged to attend. Watch the papers for further notice.

TRIAL PLANTINGS AT LA JOLLA INCREASED

Plants and seeds for trial at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of Calfiornia, are being received almost daily, according to Director T. Wayland Vaughan. Within the past week three lots have been sent to the institution and will be tried in furtherance of the endeavor to find plans suitable for conditions here.

"It is highly gratifying to members of the staff of the institution," says Director Vaughan, "that so many people bear in mind our efforts to find plants suitable to the environmental conditions here, and our experiments for testing the suitability of different plants for use in localities of similar characteristics."

One lot received was from Director Lloyd Austin of the Eddy Tree Breeding Station at Placerville, and contained seeds of different species of cypress of New South Wales. Director Morrow of the United States Plant Introduction Gardens at Chico sent thirty-eight specimens, representing eight species of plants. From Director F. J. Crider of the Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum at Superior, Arizona. come seeds of Phytolacca dioica, a tree akin to the "poke weed". This tree was recommended by Dr. T. H. Kearney of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Several other similar gifts are soon to arrive at the institution, it is understood, and Director Vaughan hopes to make his trials as complete as possible through the benefaction of those who have taken on interest in this work.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

"A RECENT VISIT TO HAWAII"

(Continued from Page 3)

offered of as high as ten dollars each.

After lunch we took motor cars to the Volcano House which, of course, is close by the inactive volcano, but we were shown moving pictures taken during the last great eruption. In motoring up the mountains to an altitude of 4000 feet to the volcano, we passed literally millions of tree ferns of which there are five varieties on the island—the only two I know are Cibotiums. These range from two or three feet to twenty feet high and the new growth and fronds of the dwarfer ones are exquisitely colored—bronzes, pinks and sometimes brilliant crimson. The young shoots of these ferns are used for salad, but we did not find it very appetizing. The craters of the volcano are remarkable but did not interest me greatly, but the flora of the island did. Mr. Gifford, who laid out and planted the grounds of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel has a garden near the Volcano House and he gave me a card to his Japanese gardener so that I could gain admission, as the garden is kept locked at all times. Now, I am afraid to say that this is the most beautiful garden in the world as I fear I have said that of many other gardens and one is apt to say that of the last beautiful garden he has seen is the most beautiful and he is also apt to say that the last beautiful woman he has seen is the most beautiful. I do not known how many acres are included in this garden as one cannot see over two hundred feet in any direction from any place, but I presume it occupies ten or twelve acres and these acres include probably the finest plantation of tree ferns on the island. Mr. Gifford has built a bungalow there and occupies it for a few weeks during the hottest weather during the summer. He has laid out a lot of paths all through this plantation and there is such a maze of them that one can easily get lost. These paths are built with tree fern trunks cut about three feet long. They have become covered with moss and are soft to the tread. These walks are bordered with the large leaf Rex begonia in numerous varieties. I wish my neighbor, Robinson, could see them. The varieties are held together in groups. I don't know how many are used and any guess I would make would be very wild, but if Mr. Gifford tells me that he used a hundred thousand, two hundred thousand or even three hundred thousand, I wouldn't question his statement. He did tell me that he raised all of them from one plant of each variety. It is in a forest made up of native trees and thousands of tree ferns.

With the exception of Mr. Gifford's garden, the most interesting thing I found is what is known as a volcanic tube. The one we went to see was 1800 feet long, made by a flow of hot lava which made a tunnel from one crater to another. The one we saw was probably made centuries ago.

To get down to the opening of this tube we climbed down the side of the crater. This crater was a bowl perhaps two hundred feet across and one hundred and fifty feet deep and the banks and bottom of the bowl were covered with perfect tree ferns. The guides took us through four hundred feet of the tunnel which was quite enough and out of the exit made for leaving it.

(Continued in July Number)

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP

Cut Flowers
Floral Designs

1115 Fourth Street *San Diego*

LIPPIA REPENS

By K. O. Sessions

Dr. F. Franceschi wrote this interesting account of the introduction of Lippia repens about twenty years ago.

It was in 1869, barely before the fall of the Second Empire, when the centennial of the first Napoleon was celebrated with great festivities at his birthplace, Ajaccio in Corsica. The Superintendent of Parks of the City of Florence, Signor Pucci, to whom the floral decorations had been entrusted, was quite struck with Lippia, as it had been used in the public garden of Ajaccio. He took some with him to Florence and put it on trial in one of the public gardens. There it did so well that it spread to other parts of Italy, and particularly along the Riviera where the climatic conditions are very much like Southern California.

"In the year 1898, my daughter, who had recently come from Italy called my attention to the fact that for several years already Lippia, had been used to carpet the esplanade at the Naval Academy at Leghorn, where five hundred boys had their daily drilling, and all sorts of games. It was obvious to think that if Lippia had done so well in Italy that it ought to do the same in California. From the Director of the Botanic Garden in Rome, I secured by mail a small tin box of Lippia, less than twelve ounces in weight. Now after six years, there are hundreds of acres planted in Lippia in California. Arizona, Mexico and Australia, and it all came out of that small tin box, and had it not been for this celebration of the centennial of the great Napoleon, probably this humble plant would still grow, little known, and unappreciated only on the coast of Corsica and the other points along the Mediterranean."

The following are the cultural directions for establishing lawns of this plant, have your ground well worked and pulverized, levelled, and rolled if possible. No manure is recommended. Lippia seeds very sparingly or not at all. The best and quickest way to propagate it is by planting small sods (two square inches) at a distance of about six inches or one foot apart. The closer it is planted the sooner the ground will be carpeted. Each small sod contains many joints, and from each joint runners and roots will soon appear that will branch in every direction, and will anchor it in the ground, rooting again as they run or spread. Press well and firm the sods in the ground, and give sufficient water to start growth. Occasionally rolling will be an advantage. Frequent walking over it will have the same effect.

If the lilac covered flowers, much enjoyed by the bees, are not desired they may be removed by an ordinary lawn mower. During the dry season water must be given at intervals as the conditions will suggest—one-half as much water as blue grass, requires cutting about twice a year with a lawn mower and raking out the long runners; a very light coating of good soil is helpful once a year. The best planting season is February to June. Lippia citriodora is our local Lemon Verbena Shrub which every gardener enjoys.

Dr. Franceschi, an Italian plant enthusiast from Florence, lived in Santa Barbara for about twenty years and during that time he introduced and cultivated a large number of very desirable plants. He also wrote very generously of plants, and was in correspondence with all the botanical gardens of the world. About 1920 he returned to Italy and undertook similar work in Tripoli for the Italian government until his death in 1924.

Lippia makes a practical ground cover for children's playgrounds, for a sod beneath clothes lines, and for the strip between skeleton runways to the garage. Mr. Walter S. Merrill has used it with great success for all the paths in his home garden.

THE SUNSHINY HILLS

By Martha Phillips of Petaluma, Calif.

The springs rains I know filled all the rills,
There's a sunshiny glimmer on the distant hills,
Where the wild flowers have woven a Persian shawl,
But my housework encloses like a Chinese wall.

Away and away the spring day calls—
But I must sweep floors and dust the halls,
The soft south wind brings a perfume sweet,
From the lilac hedge far down the street,
Where the country begins and the fields are green.—
But all my silver today I must clean.

The children are hungry yet tired of food,
Their restless nerves make them almost rude,
I shall close my house with its dusty halls,
The silver shall wait while we heed the calls.

A day that will live in our hearts for years,
Tomorrow will bring no fretful tears.
Our cares will be lost on the sunshiny hills,
We will learn to laugh with the rippling rills.
The dust and polish will await us still,
But we will live this day on the sunshiny hills.

28-DAY LAWN NOW POSSIBLE FOR GARDENS

By Senorita Jardinera
(San Diego Union)

Lawn making is an exacting art and its natural difficulties are increased in San Diego by the presence of Bermuda grass.

Blue grass and clover have been the popular choice for lawn seed, but during the last year bent grass has been recommended in Southern California and seems to be proving itself the better choice.

Mistaken ideas about bent grass have created the impression that it will make a nice lawn with practically no effort on the part of the owner. A bent grass lawn must receive first rate care from start to finish. Inspection of well-cared for plots prove that they are durable, beautiful and have a wonderful turf.

Seaside Variety Best

There are many kinds of bent. The one that seems to be far the best here is the seaside bent or Agrostis Maritima. It has a rich velvet green instead of a dusty shade. Where some bents have the appearance of nap brushed in all directions, Seaside grows straight and close. It may be started from seed.

A gardener who is putting in a great many bent grass lawns in residential districts of the city gives the following information and directions. He believes that seeding is much better than starting from the cuttings or "stolens" as the latter way takes more time and weeding.

The seed of the seaside bent is very fine and light. The bed is prepared in a first class manner. Very little fertilizer is recommended for starting. The seed is raked very lightly and very lightly covered with a weedless, aged and pulverized manure. Watering is done not less than four times a day.

To prevent a spotted uneven appearance, sow a half pound of seed to 100 square feet and water lightly at a time and often. A little clover can be put in with the bent seed but it is not necessary. The seed must not be allowed to become dry at any time. There is no danger of drowning it out unless too much water is put on at one time.

Starts in Six Days

Seaside bent will sometimes germinate in six days or it may take two weeks if the weather is cool. Under excellent conditions the first cutting can be made in 28 days. After that the regular lawn care is in order.

A light feeding of commercial fertilizer is given as soon as the fast-growing sod needs it. Watering should be done regularly and thoroughly. If deep soakings are given, several times a week is often enough.

Any lawn should be cut once a week. Frequent cutting is especially necessary with the bent. Twice a week is not too often.

The bent seems to give quick results. A growth of six weeks looks perfectly established. One lawn planted last November has a sod two and one-half inches thick.

GARDENS

Red as blood the roses grow
In gardens fragrant, nodding heads
With buds and blossoms swayed by wind,
Exchanging petal kisses sweet;
Blooming softly, as the stars
Bloom in gardens of the sky,
Bringing balm to care-fraught hearts
As the stars refresh tired souls.

—Fashion O'Day.

CHULA VISTA FLOWER SHOW

(Continued from Page 7)

feature another year. A new departure also, was the "Still Life Studies". Frames of gold and bronze with deep box backgrounds held most artistic arrangements of flowers combined with various still life articles. These pictures were placed high against the wall of the stage with light thrown from above, and made a fine background for the decorated lunch tables. The tables were unusually attractive this year and each one was worthy of a ribbon.

Another feature was the Japanese arrangements, and, thanks to some Japanese friends, these were correctly displayed. Every Japanese arrangement of flowers has a meaning —of welcome, or comfort, or congratulation, or a hundred other reasons. And this offers food for thought to all of us. A new lesson was learned. a new sensation felt, when just a branch of liptispernum in a jar held your attention, a soft wooly stalk of milkweed, warmly clothed in a grey green coat to stand the altitude of Mesa Grande, looked its satisfaction. Plum blossoms and Lantern flowers and Iris attained new values just from the thought behind each arrangement.

Another year—another Show and still a better one.

—Mrs. C. W. D.

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